

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, MARCH 26, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

\$3,400.00 CASH AND GIVEN FREE PRIZES EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:
4 First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash - \$400.00
20 Second " " " " 100.00
50 Third " " " " 25.00
Cash and Prizes given each month \$340.00

Total given during 12 mos. 1897, \$4,080.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.
Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS as they can collect. Cut out the wrapper and send it to the office...

ROLES.
1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts of the West Virginia...
2. The largest number of wrappers from one district in which he or she receives will receive \$100 Cash.
3. The Competition will be held on the 15th day of October...

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island and Western New York.
2	New York State (outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Western Islands).
3	Western New York and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

The Prizes are the celebrated Firenze Special, etc.

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House and Sign Painter, Hillsboro, W. Va., does his work well. Uses the new discovery for binding White Lead. No Chalking or Scaling. Give him a trial.

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This special form of Bismuth Tablets prepared from the original prescription, but more economically prepared for a low price.

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By the People and for the People. For Insured Property only. No Salaries to Officers to Support. No capitalists to enrich. No Loss, no Expense. Fair and Honorable Adjustment of all Losses.

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What a Funny Name!
Very True, but it Kills All Pain. Sold Everywhere. Every Day. Without Fail, There is No Pain.

1897. THE SUN. 1897

BALTIMORE, MD.
THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.
FOR THE PEOPLE AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

HONEST IN MOTIVE.
FEARLESS IN EXPRSSION.
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.
SERVING IN ITS ALLEGIANCE TO THE PEOPLE AND THE RIGHT.
The Sun publishes all the news all the time, but it does not allow its columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral, or purely sensational matter.

The Baltimore Weekly Sun.
The Weekly Sun publishes all the news of each week, giving complete accounts of all events of interest throughout the world. An advertisement at paper The Weekly Sun is unsurpassed in its value.

The Inventor of Shorthand.

Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the Pitman system of shorthand, died last month, in London, at the age of eighty-four. Altho living to see his system adopted throughout the world, and being acknowledged the father of phonography, he died a disappointed man; for his plan to reform the orthography of the English language gained little or no headway under the strong conservatism of the English people.

FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

After the big fire at Cripple Creek I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious remedy to do any good. - G. B. HENDERSON, editor of Daily Advertiser. For sale by druggists.

THE WEEKLY LETTER.

The State of Washington has produced lately one of the largest trees in the world. The measurements and calculations as reported in the daily papers will be of interest to the reader. The tree is a fir. The height of the tree was 465 feet; to the first limb, 220 feet; circumference at base, 33 feet 11 inches. The tree was perfectly sound. Estimates of its age have placed it at 484 years. If sawed into lumber it would make 96,345 feet of boards. This lumber would serve to construct eight two-story cottages. It is to be hoped for the honor of the newspaper men who will fasten upon this article that the story is true, but an eleven-foot base seems too small for a tree of that tremendous height.

One of my earliest recollections is a tale of the big trees of the Pacific slope, which I fully believed. It was of a man cutting at the base of one of the big trees for three weeks to hollow out a house for himself, when one day having grown tired of his work he took a walk around the tree and on the other side discovered a stranger who had been working for over a month to make himself a home!

Speaking of trees brings to mind the profligate waste of so much wood. The game warden law passed by the recent legislature, is to this effect: A game and fish warden is appointed by the Governor for 4 years at a salary, from fines accruing from prosecutions made by him, to the amount of \$1200 per annum and three cents per mile, mileage. His duties, briefly, are to prosecute and detect any violation of the game law, which is printed in this issue. He has power to make arrests and serve processes. He examines cars to see if there is any violation of the laws in regard to shipping game.

ONE of the most novel ideas for a new sensation will be given all those who desire it at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It will be to take an up one thousand feet to the top of a tower and allow him to drop into a tank of water. A solid steel shell will contain the party of fifteen people, and they will be in a padded cell built on springs. There is a belief with some that when a man falls any great distance he is dead before he reaches the ground. This will not wholly prove that, for the inmates of the car will not feel any atmospheric disturbance. The time occupied in the descent will be eight seconds.

The Wealth of the Sea.—There is no mine—diamond, gold, or silver—on earth that contains half the riches of the ocean. Professor Liversidge, the Professor of Chemistry in Sydney University, in a very remarkable and exhaustive series of experiments, found evidence of gold being present in sea water off the New South Wales coast, in the proportion of one-half to one grain per ton, or in round numbers from 150 to 260 tons of gold per cubic mile. This, of course, means an enormous amount for the whole of the ocean, the cubic contents of which are put down approximately at 400,000,000 cubic miles; and if the gold be uniformly present, at the rate of one grain per ton, the total amount would be over 100,000,000,000 tons of gold. All the mines of earth do not equal it.—Exchange.

per trip, learned to take a raft straight thro' to Ronceverte without a mishap. They learned that a slight adjustment of the rear oar a mile or so up the river would save a quarter of an hour's back-breaking work for the whole crew when the rocks came in sight.

One of the most difficult feats of rafting in the days when so many rafts were run was often necessary to be done in that part of the river exactly opposite the town of Marlinton. Rafts are seldom run at night, and when a raft was built above the shallow Marlin Ford on falling water it was deemed desirable to drop down the river and tie up in the Price Eddy below the bridge, for fear the raft would "stick" on the ford. If that landing could not be made, the raft would have to proceed two miles to the Kee Eddy, and all hands walk back and perhaps wade Knapp's Creek to reach a place to spend the night. Just above the upper eddy at the ford where the Levels road crossed the River, is the Riding Rock. While this rock was in sight the river could be ridden, and the river has a sufficient tide for rafting when this rock is just hid. The rock is exactly on the edge of the channel at low water, but in a rafting-tide it stands out in the river thirty yards or so from the bank, and cannot be seen at any considerable distance by the pilot. To land in the Price Eddy the raft must be "dropped" close to this rock, or the men at the oars will find it impossible to get into the eddy-water. Most of the pilots failed to make as often as they made the landing, but one of the most successful pilots was never known to miss "snubbing" at this eddy. The secret success was keeping two trees in line at standing in the middle of the raft at the hind end. Thus he would not be endangered by the Riding Rock. He could see the water breaking over the rounded surface a few feet to his right hand, and by a few strokes of the steering-oar could throw the raft close in to the bank and land in safety.

HOUSE BILL NO. FIFTY-TWO.
A BILL TO amend and re-enact sections one, four, six, eleven, and sixteen of chapter sixty-two of the Code, entitled "For the preservation of certain useful animals and birds."

SECTION 1. No person shall hunt, chase, kill, or wound any deer from the passage of this act until the fifteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, and thereafter only from the first day of December to the fifteenth day of October, following, except a tame deer owned by the person killing the same. No person shall hunt or chase any deer with dogs within this State at any time.

SECTION 11. It shall be unlawful for any person in any place to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with intent, any quail or Virginia partridge, for the period of two years from this date, or any ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, between the fifteenth day of December and the tenth day of November following; or any wild turkey, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of September; or any blue winged teal, mallard, or wood duck, or any other wild duck, wild goose, or brant, at any time between the first day of April and the first day of October; or any snipe, except between the first day of March and the first day of July; or any woodcock, except between the fifteenth day of July and the first day of November, inclusively.